THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. II. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15, 1920 No. 9

The Canadian Council of Agriculture and Political Action.

Misreading of the Council's Decision Causes Premature Jubilation of Opponents of the Farmers' Political Movement.

The resolution passed by the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to the effect that the Council shall not take part in any campaign for the election of members to Parliament, has given rise to strange misconceptions in the minds of certain opponents of the Farmers' Political Movement who are unfamiliar with its history or with the methods which are employed by the farmers in their political activities.

A JUBILANT OPPONENT

Immediately after the meeting of the Council, "Toronto Saturday Night", under the heading, "Farmers Withdraw From Politics", announced, obviously in a spirit of jubilation, the end of political action by the organized farmers. It followed this announcement by giving a somewhat legendary account of the development of political action in the farmers' organizations. This paper stated editorially, for instance, that "up to now it (The Council of Agriculture) has controlled and financed the Progressive party in the House of Commons." The writer of the editorial had something to say about an investigation having been made "into agrarian political action in the United States," which had shown that "immediately an organization entered into politics, all the broken down and would-be politicians in the country were attracted to it with the object of using it for their own ends." This inquiry, declared "Toronto Saturday Night," had been made before the Farmers' Political Movement was launched in Canada, and had shown that political action "had been responsible for the wrecking of more American farmers' organizations than anything else."

In view of the fact that the resolution recently passed by the Council has been misunderstood, not only by the Toronto newspaper, but also in certain other quarters, we have asked President Wood to explain the significance of the Council's decision.

"The article referred to in 'Saturday Night'," he states, "not only shows a lack of understanding of the meaning of the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in withdrawing from any active participation in the operation of political machinery, but also shows a lack of knowledge of facts concerning the Farmers' Movement. I have been connected with the Council continuously since the organized farmers of the several Provinces decided to enter into political activities, and if the Council has at any time controlled and financed any party or group in the House, I didn't know about it. The statement as to what has been happening in Alberta is also strange news to me. I might also add that the statement that the Council had resorted 'to political action and the nomination of candidates' is news also.

PARTY SYSTEM FATAL.

"In regard to the statement that an investigation had been made into the course of the Agrarian Movement in the United States, I might say that some of the farmers and farm leaders of Canada were conversant with what had happened down there, especially when political action was undertaken, and that information more than anything else influenced the course taken by some of the Provinces. Up to 1919, the time the Western Provinces decided to take political action, all farm organizations that had entered the political field had done so as political parties under the old system. As a result the primary organizations had become wrecked, and the life of the political parties launched by farmers' organizations was of short duration. Alberta especially decided that taking political action under the old political party system was fatal to farmers' organizations, and so decided to go into political action as an organization and not as a political party.

"The majority of the membership of the Canadian Council of Agriculture did not fully understand this, and consequently assumed that the Provinces, in deciding to take political action, had decided to launch a new political party. It also assumed that as all political parties had a central guiding or controlling organization, the Council was the logical body to assume the function of guiding this new movement, so it appointed a 'co-ordinating committee' for this purpose. However, so far as I know, this co-ordinating committee never undertook to dictate any political nominations.

A FORWARD STEP

"Some of the members of the Council believed at the time that this 'co-ordinating committee' would not function efficiently. After four years' experience in carrying on political activities as an organization, the Council has wisely decided to make it clear that in the future it will not, in any way whatever, interfere with the operation of political machinery, and has so stated officially. This is not a backward, but rather a forward step, a correction of a mistake.

"There is nothing to hinder the Council in the performance of all its original functions in co-ordinating the activities of the different Provincial organizations, discussing and passing judgment on all questions arising, political or otherwise. It will go on in the future just as it has in the past, but its action at the last meeting has made it very clear that it will not undertake to interfere with the prerogative of the Provincial organizations in the operation of their political machinery. Its usefulness as a body in conferring, co-ordinating, carrying on research work, and in every possible way assisting the Provinces and strengthening the organizations, has in no wise been impaired.

"What the future of the Farmers' Political Movement will be, of course no one knows. Some of the farmers did not have a very clear idea from the first, as to just what course future developments would take. Some confusion has been the unavoidable result, but on the whole the situation is clarifying and the farmers themselves have no idea that any breaking up process has begun. With some the wish may be father to the hope, with others a lack of information may be father to the fear."

It Hits the Mark

During the last four years the Municipal Plan has carried about FIFTY PER CENT MORE OF THE HAIL INSURANCE IN ALBERTA THAN ALL THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS PUT TOGETHER.

We have received about the same amount in premiums as our competitors, but we have carried about TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS MORE RISK AND HAVE PAID ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE BACK TO THE FARMERS IN LOSSES.

THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD

CALGARY.

The Investment YOU Require

$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ *DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES*

Issued in Denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, $250, $500, $1,000 and $10,000. Payable on Demand.

For further particulars, write or apply to

HON. H. GREENFIELD, Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Use

GO-FOR-EM

The New Process

LIQUID GOPHER POISON

A deadly sure killer as it poisons through the cheek pouches as readily as through the stomach.

No waste of time. No bother preparing. No loss of grain through souring or mouldy. Treated grain keeps for years.

Each can treats from 2 to 10 quarts of Oats or Wheat. Go-For-Em is not affected by heat or cold and keeps sweet indefinitely.

Write for testimonials. Can be obtained at your Drug Store or will be sent direct postpaid on receipt of $1.25.

Special prices and discounts to Municipal Districts and U.F.A. Organizations.

The Dunlop Manufacturing Co. Limited

STETTLER ALBERTA

SUBSCRIPTIONS
One Year $1.00
Single Copies ..... 10 cents

Make remittance by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION
Average paid circulation
six Months ending April 30 21,632

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of the Month by
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Editor:
W. NORMAN SMITH

Business Manager:
H. HIGGINBOTHAM

ADVERTISING
Commercial display.....30c per agate line
($2.80 per inch)
Livestock display....(rates on application)
Classified.....3c per word prepaid
No discount for time or space.

New copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, tobacco or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers

Vol. 2. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15, 1923 No. 9

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PAGE
THE C. C. A. AND POLITICAL ACTION 1
EDITORIAL 3
FINANCIAL POWERS EFFECTIVELY CHALLENGED 4
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF U. F. A. SUNDAY 5
THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S PAGE 6
THE U. F. W. A. AND JUNIOR BRANCH 8
CREDIT INQUIRY AROUSES WIDESPREAD INTEREST 10
C. P. R. WILL REQUISITE LAND CONTRACTS 12
FIELDING ASKS POWER TO NEGOTIATE TRADE TREATY WITH U. S. 14
U. F. A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT 14

EDITORIAL

Abolition of the existing discrimination in freight rates against the Pacific coast route is a matter of urgent importance to the primary producers and consumers of a very large territory in the Prairie Provinces. It was demanded by unanimous vote of the Annual Convention of the U. F. A. Until the discrimination is removed, the advantages which rightfully should be ours, by virtue of our proximity to tide water, cannot be realized.

Last season many farmers found it profitable to ship their grain through the mountains, in spite of the discrimination. If the mountain rates were reduced to the level of the rates now in force between the Prairies and Eastern Canada points, the saving on a single year's crop would total several millions of dollars. Today the rate on wheat shipped from Calgary or Edmonton to Fort William (a distance of 1,235 miles from Edmonton and 1,240 from Calgary), is 15½ cents a bushel. From Calgary to Vancouver, a distance of 640 miles, the rate is 15 cents. If the discrimination were removed, the rate would be from 8 to 9 cents between the principal Alberta shipping points and the Pacific coast. Statistics compiled by A. Chard, freight expert of the Alberta Government, show that, assuming the ocean rates to be the same as they were last season during the period of heavy shipment, the saving on a 50,000,000 bushel wheat crop shipped to Liverpool would be not less than $4,500,000, or $45 on every 500 bushels shipped.

From the standpoint of the general interest, the case for a reduction of rates from the Pacific coast inland to the prairies has been admirably if unintentionally set forth by J. H. Ashdown of Winnipeg, one of the leading wholesalers in Western Canada, who stated in evidence at the Ottawa freight rates inquiry that heavy goods from Great Britain could be laid down at the Pacific coast by the ocean route at practically the same rate as at Montreal. "We bring these goods in by way of Montreal," he stated, "and have to pay the freight; it puts the charges on them just about double what they would be if the Prairie Provinces were allowed to bring them in via Vancouver on the reduced rate."

In behalf of the wholesale distributing business in which he is engaged, Mr. Ashdown strongly objected to the removal of the discrimination. Calgary and Edmonton, he said, "would be particularly affected by goods brought by water from Vancouver. We always have plenty of competition on the plains, and I think the three Prairie Provinces are our natural ground." In other words, because Alberta is regarded as a natural preserve or stamping ground for certain interests, the consumers of this Province must be deprived of all the advantages to be gained through the opening up of the new route.

There can be no doubt that the producers and the general public have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the removal of the existing discrimination. Certain interests, taking a short-sighted view of the problem, may believe that they would suffer as a result of the introduction of competition, but anything which makes for the general interest will in the long run benefit all legitimate interests.

It has been argued that Alberta should not greatly concern itself about the Western route because Premier Oliver of British Columbia is alleged to have lacked sympathy with the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. That has nothing to do with the matter. The issue should not be clouded by the idea of retaliation. For the people of Alberta to deny themselves definite advantages which they can rightly claim, because British Columbia will gain as well, would be poor policy. The subject should be considered from the standpoint of the vast majority of the public of this Province and other parts of Western Canada. If equalization would be in the interests of the public, it would be unwise to allow British Columbia's attitude on the subject of the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement to influence our action in the slightest degree.

The reduction of mountain freight rates would remove one of the most serious handicaps under which the primary producers, who must sell their products on a world market, now labor, and, combined with the adoption of other vitally necessary reforms, including the creation of an efficient marketing system, would tend to bring about such an improvement in conditions as to justify the invitation to the people of other lands to make their homes here.

* * *

Few people, except those who helped to create it, now retain faith in the League of Nations. Referring to the arbitrary action of the Council of the League, in the Saar basin, Mr. Asquith declared a few days ago: "In all the annals of despotism, in the worst days of Russian history, there can be found no more monstrous specimen of despotic legislation, no more suppressive action on the ordinary rights of free citizenship than this. It is the greatest blow struck against the honorable authority of the League. The League as constituted is a farce, a fraud run by the French for the French."

The record of the League of Nations has been, for the most part, a record of subserviences to the will of one or other of the Great Powers and the interests which dominate them; or to a small group of powers. The League of Free Peoples has not yet been born.

* * *

Constitutional and political problems are important, but as Major Douglas stated in his evidence at Ottawa, underlying both of these are economic causes. It is noteworthy that the two committees of the House of Commons now in session which are arousing the most widespread interest—the Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions and the Committee on Banking and Commerce which is inquiring into the basis, function and control of financial credit—are dealing with questions fundamentally economic. Economics and politics are inseparable, because economics is the basis of politics.

* * *

The C. P. R.'s new amortization plan is a good business proposition from the standpoint of the railway. It may be helpful to some settlers. But it falls far short of meeting the necessities of the present situation, in many districts.

* * *

The most important contribution which the farmers can make to the solution of their problems is to organize for economic action and to build up co-operative institutions. During this parliamentary session their elected representatives are doing more than has been done in any previous Parliament to probe into the causes of depression and to discover and apply remedies. But only a few men can participate in the active work of legislation, vital as the work is. Co-operative institutions can only be built up by the participation of all.

(Continued on page 10)

Financial Powers Effectively Challenged in Credit Inquiry

Receptive Calm Pervades House of Commons While Agricultural and Banking Committees Are at Work—Main Contests of Session Still to Come

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

In a review of the past fortnight in the House of Commons, E. J. Garland, U. F. A. member of Parliament for Bow River, discusses the dangerous precedent set by the Dominion Government in disallowing, by order-in-council, legislation passed by the Provincial Assembly of Nova Scotia, and the amendment of the Naturalization Act of Canada which would place in the hands of one man, a member of a party Government, all power to decide who shall and shall not become a citizen of Canada. He outlines amendments to the Contagious Diseases Act, and the provisions of the new "Combines Act", which has passed second reading since Mr. Garland's article was written. The work of important committees is also discussed. The next article in this series will be contributed in the issue of June 1st, by D. W. Warner, U. F. A. member for Strathcona.

Since the last report from Ottawa to "The U. F. A." by an Alberta member, the work of the House has been of a very dull character and lethargically carried out. There is, however, an ominous hum of comment from the various committee rooms. The great work of the session will be that of the committees.

Banks Effectively Challenged

Never before has the position of the bankers been so effectively challenged, nor the fungus growth of patronage so roughly torn, and before these lines are in print the public will know whether or not the railways, like our banks, think more of profits than of service. It is on the cards that the high hopes of the Alberta Coal Industry for assistance in developing the magnificent potential market of Central Canada are to be destroyed by the unwillingness of the railways sufficiently to reduce the coal rate. But a public clamor will follow and justice be demanded. [Since the above was written the Canadian National Railways have announced a reduction in the rate on coal shipments to Ontario which, it is stated, is insufficient to enable Alberta coal to compete in the Ontario market.—Editor.]

Railway rates are elusive when justification for them is sought. Sir Henry Thornton before a committee of the Senate and under oath said: "I can give you—and prove—any transportation cost you want, at any time, and so can anyone else. It is all in the way you look at it. That is the reason why, when you ask a railroad man, 'What does it cost to move a ton of freight from A to B?' he can give you quite correctly, any kind of answer you want, or that he wants himself."

It will be well for the people to remember these extraordinary words when considering the attitude of the railways towards one of our basic industries.

The Budget is expected on May 21th, though it is by no means certain that Mr. Fielding will be ready even then. However, the House is expecting his statement at an early date and a prolonged debate thereon.

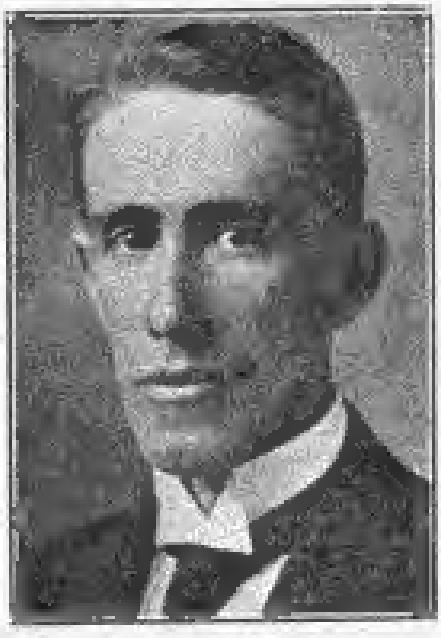
Preparing for Greater Contest

During this annual talkfest lasting possibly two or three weeks the hard-working members of committees hope for a breathing spell and an opportunity to prepare their work for even more spectacular fights than the one on the immigration estimates.

Among the bills passed recently was one amending the Animal Contagious Diseases Act by reducing from $200 to $150 the compensation on animals slaughtered at the order of the Government inspectors. During the debate in committee of the whole Mr. Leader made a courageous attack on the shipping combine, and pointed out that all the benefits supposed to come to the stockmen as a result of the removal of the embargo were to be diverted to the coffers of a combine by a process of rate adjustments. No space, he said, was now available at the rate of $16, but that rate was "to be increased to $22.50, then to $25 and even to $30." It is evident that under such conditions the stock industry of Canada, already in pitiable plight, will be utterly ruined unless the Government take proper action.

Centralization of Power

A Bill amending the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920 has been debated through two sittings. The purpose of the amendments is: first, to centralize in the hands of the Secretary of State all power of naturalization. No longer would clerks of district courts receive applications and post them for public scrutiny; no longer would the judges of district courts pass upon such applications nor examine the petitioners. All would be left to the Secretary of State. Applications would go direct to him. He and he alone would have utter power in this matter. This centralization of the power of granting citizenship in the hands of any member of a partisan government, no matter how honest and politically pure he might appear, cannot have the approval of the common people.



E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

The second objective would appear a logical one in view of the frantic efforts being made to secure immigrants from Central Europe. It proposes to allow the naturalization of those born in alien enemy countries as soon as properly qualified, thus eliminating the existing provision that ten years must elapse from the date of the armistice before applications from Germans or Austrians would be considered.

A number of other highly technical amendments to various acts were dealt with and many of them disposed of.

A Dangerous Precedent

On May 1st the Conservatives brought to light an extraordinary act of the Liberal Government. It appears that the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a certain statute setting aside the verdict of the supreme court in the matter of the rights of title to certain gypsum properties in that Province.

The reason given for this action was that certain evidence had been brought forward subsequent to the hearing before the supreme court which entirely altered the situation and in order to prevent a miscarriage of justice the Nova Scotia statute was enacted. The Federal Government was induced to step in and first urged the Legislature of the Province to repeal the statute. This Nova Scotia declined to do, whereupon the Dominion Government, by order-in-council, disallowed the Provincial legislation, thus establishing a highly dangerous precedent, thwarting the will of the Nova Scotia Legislature and rendering insecure the legislation of any Province.

Such a flagrant example of disregard for Provincial autonomy could not go unchallenged. Sir Lomer Gouin made a feeble attempt to justify the disallowance on the ground that the legislation was of an unjust character. His argument was shot to pieces by Capt. Shaw in a very able speech immediately following Sir Lomer's, and by the constitutional contributions of Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Meighen.

No Doubt of Rights

No one could doubt the rights of the Nova Scotia Legislature, nor on the other hand the dangerous character of the precedent set by the action of the Federal Government. It was, therefore, a pitiable spectacle to see man after man, lawyer after lawyer of the Liberal party, in the face of their certain knowledge, rising to save the Government from defeat, totally disregarding the sacredness of Provincial rights. As for the few Progressives who supported the action of the Government, one can only hope that it was lack of understanding of the dangerous and unwarrantable

(Continued on page 9)

The Significance of U.F.A. Sunday

The Relation of Christian Teaching to Social Regeneration.

By President Wood

At a recent meeting of the Executive, President Wood was requested to submit suggestions in regard to the observance of "U.F.A. Sunday," which might be of assistance to speakers and to all members participating in the observance of the day. In the article printed below he discusses the relationship between Christian teachings and the aims which the organized farmers are seeking to achieve.

I have been asked to write some suggestions in regard to scriptural texts that might be profitably discussed on U.F.A. Sunday. In discussing any of these texts I would suggest that on this occasion all interpretations from a mystic viewpoint be avoided, and that discussions be confined entirely to practical interpretations. In other words, on this occasion try to confine discussion to the affairs of this life only. Did Christ teach things that may be practically applied to everyday life, especially in regard to social progress and social reorganization, toward which so many people are earnestly directing their attention at the present time?

The U.F.A. is organized to deal with practical affairs looking to social betterment in every respect. The value of Christ's teaching to us as an organization will depend on its practical adaptability in the development of social well-being. Many believe that Christ, above every other man, taught the true underlying principles of perfect social structure, and that these principles will be of inestimable practical value when properly understood. The development of better social conditions, being the primary object of the U.F.A., we would be unwise not to make a serious investigation of this possible source of information and guidance. U.F.A. Sunday should be used for that purpose.

The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand.

Christ's first words after he began teaching were "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Repentance seems to have been not only the starting point in the setting up of the "Kingdom" but also a part of the process. The establishment of the Kingdom was the desired end and would be the completed work. Before we can hope to have an intelligent understanding of the principles he was teaching, we must have an intelligent understanding of what he was trying to do, what the "Kingdom of Heaven" was to be.

In the only instructions He gave His disciples in regard to prayer, He instructed them to pray for the coming of the Kingdom, and the doing of the Will of God on earth. This locates the Kingdom on earth, and makes it a practical institution. This can mean nothing less than a social structure built in conformity with natural, social laws—a true civilization. The time had come for its establishment, and the beginning of the process was repentance. What is the significance of repentance?

The assertion is frequently heard that ideal social conditions cannot be established because this would involve a change in human nature, and that human nature being fundamentally selfish, is fixed and unchangeable. To many, this belief is a stumbling block in the road to social regeneration. Christ took another view. He evidently believed that man's actions were guided by spirit, and that in the past they had been guided by the wrong spirit—the spirit of animalism. He evidently understood that a change in the spirit of man was a primary essential in the development of true "human nature", and that true human nature was essential in the development of the true social system. When man comes to act naturally and normally under the guidance of the true spirit, he will be ready to begin the construction of the Kingdom. The call to repentance was a call to man to turn away from the dominion of the animal spirit that had led him into the bondage and darkness of barbarism—the world, and to turn to the true social spirit that would eventually lead him into the light and liberty of true civilization—the Kingdom.

Individual Regeneration

In the process of human progress the time had come to establish the Kingdom, but there were no fit subjects. The recruiting and training of these subjects was the first necessary step, and individual regeneration was to be the first distinct phase of the process.

Practically the whole of the Sermon on the Mount was devoted to the teaching of individual regeneration. Many truths in regard to this process were expounded, all leading up to the great ideal, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." When this ideal is reached, the individual will have developed the true social spirit, and will be in spiritual harmony with Nature's social laws.

This work has been going on for nineteen centuries, and the time has now come for the beginning of the second and final phase, which is actual social regeneration. The individuals who have developed the spirit of social reform must mobilize their forces and carry this work to completion. In fact, these forces are already beginning to gather, but they find great difficulty in forming and developing social units capable of carrying forward the work. The whole process of breaking away from the bondage of a false system, and establishing a true one, will be slow and difficult, but according to Christ's teaching it is Nature's way and must be observed.

Social Reconstruction

From the teaching of individual regeneration Christ passed on to the teaching of social regeneration. This teaching was largely in parables, things the meaning of which do not change, instead of words the meanings of which do change. In these parables he taught certain truths, also certain fundamental principles which must be observed in the process. The parable of the Sower goes back to the beginning of the process. Many seeds of truth were sown broadcast but few of them germinated and brought fruit to perfection. This parable represents the initial stage and does not go beyond individual regeneration.

The parable of the field and the tares goes further than any of the others in outlining the whole process, and also registers a warning against revolutionary violence. Briefly stated, this parable—Matthew 13, 24-30, and 36-43, represents a field sown to grain. The grain grew and the servants saw nothing wrong with it until it began to bear fruit, to show heads of grain. Then they discovered that much of it was not real grain, but tares. They told the householder what they had discovered and suggested that they go out and pull up the tares. He told them not to do so, lest they root up the grain also. He also told them that the separation would be at the harvest.

In explaining this parable to His disciples He said, the field is the world; the good seed the children of the Kingdom; the harvest the end of the world, and that after the harvest the righteous would shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom. It is important to note in this parable that the good seed was sown in the world—the false social system that existed at that time. As the products of these seeds of truth matured, the product of the old seeds of falsehood would also mature. When both were sufficiently mature, the false would be carefully separated and destroyed, the true only remaining. In the destruction of the false the "world" would disappear and the Kingdom only remain. This is a gradual evolutionary process. The uninformed servants, on discovering the evil tares in the field, wanted to go out and eradicate them by violent force, or revolutionary methods. The householder informed them that revolutionary violence would not only destroy the evil, but would destroy the good with it.

An Evolutionary Process

This was a positive teaching in opposition to revolutionary violence. The law of evolution—gradual systematic construction—was so important that he immediately introduced two other parables, each teaching the law of evolution only, the parable of the mustard seed and the parable of the lump of leaven. In neither of these parables is any actual visible change taking place, but in both there is invisible change taking place all the time, and that change is eventually completed. All of the parables regarding the Kingdom should be closely studied by those who are deeply interested in social reform, looking to social regeneration.

In the conflict which is now raging between Mammonism and Humanity we find Christ unmistakably arrayed against Mammon, and on the side of Humanity.

"No man can serve two Masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

No man, church, nation or civilization can serve both God and Mammon. They are irreconcilable, and Christ is definitely arrayed against Mammonism. Being anti-

(Continued on page 14)

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information for Officers and Members.

Deficit Fund Now Totals $1434

East St. Paul U.F.A. District Association is among the contributors to the fund to wipe out the 1921 deficit whose donations have been received since the last issue of "The U.F.A." went to press. The contribution of Retlaw Local which is acknowledged below represents a part of the profit on a carload of oats shipped in by the members of the Local, who voted at their last meeting to allot the same in this manner.

Attention has been called to an error in the last list of contributors published on this page. The sum of $8 was attributed to "Erskine Local No. 957." This should have read "Ewing Local No. 957." Erskine is the postal address of the Local.

Receipts of the past fortnight are acknowledged below:

1921 DEFICIT FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,344.50
Retlaw No. 269	9.00
Buffalo Lakes U.F.W.A. No. 228	5.00
Sunnyside U.F.W.A. No. 32	5.00
Starline U.F.W.A. No. 362	4.50
Rochfort U.F.W.A. No. 319	5.00
Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. No. 41	5.00
East St. Paul District Ass'n.	10.00
Sounding Lake No. 670	5.00
Bismark Juniors No. 140	5.00
Grassy Slope No. 744	5.00
Cereal No. 400	16.00
Carseland No. 209	15.00
	$1,434.00

U. F. A. SUNDAY

U. F. A. Sunday will be observed this year on June 17th. This will be the eighth annual observance of the day, U. F. A. Sunday having been first observed at Carbon, Alberta, in 1914 and adopted as an annual observance by the United Farmers of Alberta Annual Convention in January, 1916. For some years past the observance has taken place on the third Sunday in June, which date has been found most suitable as it does not conflict with any general church festival.

Churches of all denominations have co-operated freely to make U. F. A. Sunday a worth while institution and locals throughout the Province are urged to take action to secure a suitable observance of U. F. A. Sunday in their own community.

Challenge to Organized Christianity

Commenting on the observance of U. F. A. Sunday on a previous occasion, the Morning Albertan, Calgary, said: "By its appeal to the churches through its instituting a U. F. A. Sunday, the farmers' movement of Alberta evidences its recognition of its moral and religious responsibilities. This lifts the movement above the narrow groove of class and sordid selfishness to a higher plane where is seen the relations of the farmers to all other organizations, as well as its responsibilities to the state. But U. F. A. Sunday means more than that even. It implies that the farmers' movement recognizes that the spirit of the Christian principles is essential to the solution of our modern problems, and it thrusts out what might be called a mild challenge to organized Christianity to study and test the aims of the movement, and to endorse these if they are Christian or condemn them if they are not."

Locals should make arrangements for a speaker on June 17th, as early as possible, and organize to get everybody out for that occasion. Wherever possible, the services of a local minister or other speaker should be secured. This is an excellent opportunity to invite your minister to investigate the work of the organization; it is also an opportunity to put the aims and objects of the U. F. A. before the people of your community. Your U. F. A. Director may assist you in securing a speaker if it is desired to get some one from outside your district and application should be made to him, or in the case of a woman speaker being desired to a U. F. W. A. director.

U. F. A. Directors

A list of District Directors of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. is given below:

Battle River—A. F. Aitken, Mayerthorpe; Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran.

Bow River—J. L. Smith, Clivale; Mrs. Mary Puncke, Stonelow.

Calgary (East)—G. L. Carpender, Irricana; Mrs. H. E. G. M. Scholefield, Crossfield.

Calgary (West)—C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona; Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

Edmonton (East)—A. Rafn, Bon Accord; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau.

Edmonton (West, North)—W. F. Bredin, Bredin; Mrs. J. W. Field, Kinuso.

Edmonton (West, South)—A. E. Brown, Westlock; Mrs. F. H. Ethridge, Rossington.

Lethbridge—C. Jensen, Magrath; Mrs. A. M. Merkley, Magrath.

Macleod — Stephen Lown, Pincher Creek; Mrs. Hector MacLeod, Mareppa.

Medicine Hat—R. N. Mangles, Youngstown; Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson.

Red Deer—R. O. German, Foreman; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

Strathcona—W. J. Jackman, Bremner; Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet.

Victoria—G. E. Roose, Camrose; Mrs. E. Malhum, Sedgewick.

UNIVERSITY WEEK

To U. F. A., U. F. W. A. and Junior Locals:

Within three weeks of the time this letter is published our University Week for Farm Young People will be in session. Have you arranged to send a delegate from your district?

Remember the delegate does not necessarily need to be a member of a Junior Local; the delegate may be the son or daughter of any U. F. A. or U. F. W. A. member. Last year we had over one hundred in attendance. The knowledge and enthusiasm brought home by a delegate will more than compensate a Local for any sacrifice incurred. The meeting together of representatives from all parts of the Province and the living in the University under conditions similar to that of regular students is an education in itself, but when the Extension Department gives the young people the opportunity of hearing as good lecturers as this Province can produce, a new world is opened up for them.

Ask any young man or young woman who has ever been at one of our University Weeks if it is worth while. Many who were in attendance last year have been saving their money and are planning to attend this year, but some of the young people who would profit most by such an experience may be unable to attend without some financial assistance. The cost is very little in comparison with the advantages. The University gives the delegates room and board for $12.50 for the week. If your Local cannot send a delegate, why cannot two Locals co-operate to send one? If you have not already decided to be represented at this University Week for Farm Young People do not lose more time; but, if you really cannot send a delegate, you can, at least, contribute to the Junior Conference Fund.

I am hoping to meet on June 5th as large, and enthusiastic a gathering of young people as we had last year.

HENRIETTA FRASER,
Convener Young People's Work.

ASK MARKETING CONFERENCE

The following resolution was passed recently by the Wintering Hills Local:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Local that the Executive Board of the U. F. A. use its utmost effort to secure, in the near future, a conference of the various farm organizations of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, said conference to be held in Winnipeg, for the purpose of discussing future grain marketing plans; also that the Executive Board of the U. F. A. issue an invitation to Aaron Sapiro to address said conference on the subject of co-operative grain marketing.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be given publicity in 'The U. F. A.' at an early date, with the request for an expression of opinion from the various Locals throughout the organization."

PROPOSE PRAYER FOR HARVEST

A deputation of business men to a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Calgary, asked for special prayer in the churches from now until harvest, that a bountiful harvest may be vouchsafed to relieve present distress; a committee from that meeting approached the Calgary Ministerial Association, who passed a resolution inviting all other Ministerial Associations in Western Canada to co-operate with them in encouraging prayer in houses and in churches for spiritual and material blessings.

PLAN CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

A co-operative selling association is being organized in the Olds and Bowden districts. The territory adjacent to these towns, and extending west as far as the settlement goes, is being canvassed for signatures to contracts which are drawn for five years. The association proposes to sell hay, grain, livestock, dairy produce, poultry and eggs. The minimum number of signatures required to make the contract valid is three hundred.

A provisional board has been organized, consisting of one member from each U.F.A. Local participating. The members are: Dr. Paisley (Chairman) Olds; J. R. McLaren, Bowden; Mr. Tims, Rocky Mountain House; Mr. Fletcher, Eagle Valley; Mr. Berkley, Berrydale; Mr. Black-

(Continued on page 10)

1923 ROUND TRIP 1923

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

PACIFIC COAST

ON SALE MAY 15th TO SEPTEMBER 30th

Through Canadian Rockies—Jasper National Park—Mount Robson Park—Choice of Routes on Land and Sea Going or Returning—Magnificent Ocean Voyage Between Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

ARRANGE TO STAY A FEW DAYS AT **JASPER PARK LODGE** ON LAC BEAUVERT Jasper National Park

OPEN for the RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 1 to SEPT. 30

Get Full Information as to Fares, Reservations, Train Service, etc., from

Any Agent, Can. National Rys., or write J. MADILL, District Passenger Agent, EDMONTON Our Representatives are at Your Service

SUPERIOR SERVICE COAST TO COAST **Canadian National Railways** FAST TIME DIRECT LINE

IS YOUR LOCAL REALLY EFFICIENT?

CREDIT REFORM VITAL TO FARMERS.

The inquiry into the basis, function and control of financial credit, now taking place at Ottawa, has aroused widespread interest in Canada, and is a subject of almost daily comment in the public press. U.F.A. representatives in the House are responsible for the inquiry being instituted, and are actively supporting credit reform. Members of the organization who wish to follow the debates in Parliament intelligently should familiarize themselves with the literature of credit reform. The following books and pamphlets can be obtained from Central Office:

NATIONALIZATION OF CREDIT. By Geo. Bevington. 5c.

CANADIAN BANKING. Issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. 10c.

CREDIT POWER AND DEMOCRACY. With a draft scheme for the mining industry. By Major C. H. Douglas. Revised edition, cloth, $1.25.

IT'S LIKE THIS. By N. Dudley Short. Dealing with the Douglas credit scheme, this story of an imaginary island will put you in touch with the idea. 10c.

THE DOUGLAS THEORY. By C. H. Douglas. A reply to criticisms. 10c.

DIVIDENDS FOR ALL. An explanation of the Douglas scheme. By W. Allen Young. 10c.

THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION. By C. H. Douglas. Some of the chapters were first delivered as lectures before the Sociological Society, the Ruskin College, Oxford, and the National Guilds' League. Cloth, $1.75.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY. By C. H. Douglas. Revised edition. Cloth, $1.75.

A NEW POLICY FOR LABOR. By Hilderic Cousens. Cloth, $1.50.

THE NEW ECONOMICS. By Marian Cumberland and Raymond Harrison. Cloth $1.75.

CREDIT POWER. A monthly review of contemporary finance and industry. Subscription, $2.50 per year. 78 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, England. Orders taken by Central Office.

THE EFFICIENT LOCAL.

The efficient Local has an interested and well informed membership. This is only possible where the spirit of investigation and research is kept alive. The strength of the United Farmers movement is in the locals, where plans and policies looking towards economic betterment germinate and grow. To stand still is to stagnate. What are you as a member doing to fit yourself for leadership in your community and in the movement to which you belong? Every member of the U.F.A. can make his or her contribution to the ultimate solution of the farmers' economic problems.

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CHRISTIAN FALLIBI. 10c.

THE COMMUNITY'S CREDIT. By C. Marshall Hattersley. Just off the press. Written in an exceptionally simple and lucid form, this book is possibly the best introduction to the study of credit reform for those who have not already familiarized themselves with its principles. Cloth, $1.75.

ORGANIZATION LITERATURE.

HOW TO ORGANIZE AND CARRY ON A LOCAL. 10c.

HOW TO CONDUCT A PUBLIC MEETING. 10c.

WORKING RULES FOR U.F.W.A. LOCALS. 5c.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZED FARMERS. 5c.

THE CHALLENGE OF AGRICULTURE. The story of the U.F.O. $1.25.

GRIP FURROWER. By Hopkins Moorhouse. A history of the farmers' companies. $1.50.

THE FARMERS IN POLITICS. By William Irvine, M.P. Dealing with the significance of the group in politics. $1.50.

U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE TARIFF?

If you want to get the facts and figures at your fingertips, read these:

CANADA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF. What it is; How it is worked; Who gets the benefit. By Edward Porritt. This is a new book, and the latest authoritative work on the operation of the Canadian tariff. Paper cover, 25c.

BEACHMAN BEFORE THE TARIFF COMMISSION. Briefing with facts. Why your Fund car costs you more. 10c.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA. A complete history of the "National Policy" of Canada. By Edward Porritt. $1.00.

ORGANIZATION MATERIAL.

Roll, Cash and Minute Book. $2.00.
Receipt Book. 25c.
Letter File. 60c.
Constitution (English). 10c.
Membership Cards. $1.00 per 100.
Postcards for Calling Meetings. $2.25 per 500 (stamped 3c.)
Posters (large colored). 10c.
Posters (small). 5c.
Posters (Political Meetings) 5c.
U.F.A. Buttons. 25c.
U.F.W.A. Buttons. 25c.
Junior U.F.A. Buttons. 25c.
U.F.A. Writing Pad. 50c.
U.F.W.A. Writing Pad. 50c.
Junior Writing Pad. 50c.
U.F.A. Interleaved Pad. 60c.
U.F.W.A. Interleaved Pad. 60c.
Standard Envelopes. 65c. per 100.
Petty Cash Book. 50c.
Transfer Cards. $1.00 per 100.
Reminders of Dues. 10c. per 100.
Pencil Carbon Paper. 2 sheets for 5c.
Auto Windshield Transfers (U.F.A. Monogram). 25c. each; $2.50 per doz.
U.F.A. Pennants. 35c. each; 3 for $1.00.
Secretaries' Leather Satchels. $10.00.
Objects of U.F.A. (Printed on Cardboard). 10c. each; 3 for 25c.

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

ALBERTA LAWS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The legal status of women has always held a large place in the interest of the organized farm women. It is often difficult, however, to get a concise statement of the position of women as regards the laws of the land in language easily understood by those unfamiliar with legal phraseology. The report of Mrs. B. F. Kiser of High River, U.F.W.A. Convener of Laws, given at the last Convention, contained information which would at some time or other be helpful to every woman.

Making a Will.

Points mentioned by Mrs. Kiser in the making of wills were:

"No person under 21 years of age, an imbecile, insane or interdicted person can make a valid will.

"Two or more persons cannot make a will by one and the same act.

"A married woman is as free to dispose of her property as a man.

"Marriage revokes a will.

"A holograph will, that is a will written by the testator and signed by himself without attesting witnesses to his signature, is not valid in Alberta.

"A mark or initials are sufficient if intended to represent a signature.

"A woman may be guardian, trustee and administrator with the same legal rights as a man."

Laws of Inheritance.

Following the making of wills, inheritance laws are a natural sequence. Mrs. Kiser outlined the Intestate Successions Act and the Married Women's Relief Act as follows:

"The Intestate Successions Act shows what a woman's rights are in case her husband dies intestate, that is, without a will governing the disposition of his property. If an intestate dies leaving a husband or wife (as the case may be), then:

"(a) If he leaves only a wife, no children, she is entitled to the whole estate.

"(b) If he leaves a wife and one child, each take one half of the property.

"(c) If he leaves a wife and two children, the wife takes one third and the children, two thirds.

"Before passing this act in 1920, if a wife died, intestate, leaving a husband and children, the husband was entitled to the whole estate. This Act now protects children in the distribution of the wife's property, the same as her husband's."

Under the Married Woman's Relief Act, "The widow of a man who dies, leaving a will by the terms of which she would receive less than if he died intestate, may apply to the Supreme Court for relief.

"The application must be supported by an affidavit of the applicant, giving fully all facts entitling her to relief. On such application, the court may make such allowance out of the estate of her husband, disposed of by will, as shall seem necessary and proper.

"This application should be made within six months of the death of the husband. If the application be made after six months from the death of the husband, the allowance, if any, shall be made so as to affect only such beneficiaries under the will as are interested in the portion of the estate, which remains unadministered at date of application."

Last January the U.F.W.A. in Convention re-endorsed a resolution passed at the 1922 Convention, setting forth the opinion that the Dower Act does not adequately protect the rights of the wife in respect to the real property in possession of her husband, and requesting the Provincial Government to establish by law the principle of Community of Interests between husband and wife in respect to all real property acquired by them as a result of their common labor and effort. An article describing the principle of community of interests by Lillie Young McKinney appeared in the June 15th (1922) issue of "The U.F.A." It was also discussed in the serial article by Geo. H. Ross, K.C., the first instalment of which appeared in the March 1st issue (1923).

The Dower Act.

The operation of the present Alberta Dower Act was described by Mrs. Kiser in her report as follows:

"Dower is the use, for life, by a widow of a portion of her husband's land. In 1917 the Alberta Government passed the law known as the Dower Act, giving the wife the use of the 'homestead' for life, homestead meaning the quarter section of land on which the home is located or, in towns and cities, the lots on which the dwelling house stands. This act does not make the wife the owner of the homestead. She cannot mortgage or dispose of it in any way. It protects the home during the husband's lifetime in so far as he may not mortgage, incumber or dispose of it, without his wife's consent in writing executed apart from her husband by her own free will. Where a husband and wife are living apart, a judge of the Supreme Court may by order dispense with the consent of the wife to the disposition of property."

Mothers' Allowance Act

Other acts referred to in the report were the Mothers' Allowance Act and an Act Respecting Rights and Property of Married Women, passed at the 1922 session of the Legislature. Concerning the latter, Mrs. Kiser stated that the act "provides that a married woman shall be capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of, or otherwise dealing with, all classes of real and personal property and of contracting, suing and being sued in any form of action or prosecution as if she were an unmarried woman. The husband shall not have any right to sue in respect to a tort done to his wife, except where and in so far as he has sustained any separate damage or injury thereby."

In closing her report, Mrs. Kiser urged the U.F.W.A. Locals to make a place in their programs for the study and discussion of the legal rights and needs of women.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1923.
Contributing Locals.

Mar. 6	Blackfalds Jun. No. 28	$10.00
Apl. 2	Hazel Hill Jun. No. 88	10.00
Apl. 7	Gleichen U.F.W.A. No. 93	5.00
Apl. 9	Reydale Jun. No. 47	15.00
Apl. 16	Sedalia U.F.W.A. No. 393	5.00
Apl. 21	Glenada U.F.W.A. No. 66	5.00
May 5	Spring Ridge U.F.W.A. No. 214	5.00
May 8	Parlby Junior	10.00
May 9	Namaka U.F.W.A. No. 46	5.00
May 9	Mountain House Jun.	10.00
May 9	Cayley U.F.W.A.	5.00
May 10	Camrose Junior	5.00
		$90.00

WOMEN'S EXTENSION SERVICE

The Springwater U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have forwarded a resolution to the Provincial Government asking the Department of Agriculture to discontinue the demonstration courses in sewing, cooking, basketry, and the proposed course in millinery until such time as the Province can afford it. The preamble of the resolution stated that this request was made in view of the fact that many schools are closed for lack of funds and the Local did not think it right to ask the Government to spend any of the revenue in educating small groups of women.

The reply of the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

"The Department realizes the necessity for strict economy and accordingly has framed the estimates which have been lately presented to the Legislature with this idea always in view. If you have seen a copy of these estimates, I think you will agree that a sincere attempt has been made to very materially reduce our expenditure. The money voted for educational work among women has been reduced by $6,000, and it is not our intention to spend all the money which has been voted. There is a very great demand from all parts of the Province for work of this nature. Most of the Women's Institute organizations, a considerable number of U. F. W. A. Locals and some Community Club organizations have applied for meetings. In view of this demand, the Department does not feel that it can eliminate the work entirely, but it will be continued on a reduced scale until such time as conditions improve. I am pleased to know that you are taking such an intelligent interest in the work which is being carried on."

Junior Branch

RECREATION PROGRAMS.

Have you ever tried in your Local such amusements as "Laughing Relay," "Flower Games," "Charades," "Going to Jerusalem," "Magic Music," etc.?

Some time ago Miss Eva M. Peel, former Junior Branch Secretary, arranged a seven page program especially for our Junior Locals, giving a full description of approximately twenty novel games. These will be found very useful in adding interest and variety to the meetings, especially the social gatherings. Two programs are outlined in this circular, as follows:

Program I.

1. Singing, 15 minutes. 2. Mixed March. 3. Newspaper Race. 4. Going to Jerusalem. 5. Folding Chair Relay. 6. Reading. 7. Popularity. 8. Suitcase Race. 9. Living Alphabet. 10. Sale or Short Talk or Announcements. 11. This is my Nose. 12. Puppies Fly. 13. Unknown Stunt. 14. Co-ed Tag. 15. Good-night Ladies.

Program II.

1. Singing. 2. Musical Mixer. 3. Blind Obstacle Race. 4. Going to Jerusalem. 5. Menagerie. 6. Do This, Do That. 7. Popularity. 8. Magic Music. 9. Cracker Relay. 10. Snatch the Handkerchief. 11. Puzzle Words. 12. Earth, Air, Water, Fire. 13. The Acoustic Sale. 14. Scouting for Words. 15. Good-night Ladies.

A copy of the programs will be furnished to any Junior Local upon request and should prove helpful in planning community socials.

FINANCIAL POWERS EFFECTIVELY CHALLENGED IN CREDIT INQUIRY

(Continued from page 4)

action of the Government and not other motives that guided their decision.

Next Monday, May 7th, the Combines Act, a pet bill of the Prime Minister's, said to have been prepared and brought down without consideration by all members of the Cabinet, will be up for debate. One cannot help speculating on the futility of wasting time and money considering bills of this character until there is a change in the method of selection and election of members of the old parties, as well as in our commercial system. We have a competitive commercial system, the natural operation of which inevitably tends towards the formation of combines and mergers, a process frequently aided and hastened by the operation of the customs tariff.

As long as we recognize and complacently accept the present methods, just so long must we be prepared to accept what we call combines. Little hope of a permanent solution of the problem can be expected from such bills, nor indeed until co-operation, state-wide and embracing at least essential industries, is established. This proposed legislation in its present form will be ineffective and cannot result in doing more than to set up a body with power to investigate. However, publicity frequently has good effects and whilst not removing the evil of combines may prevent the exercise of their full powers of exploitation of the masses. [The Combines Act passed second reading on May 8th with 21 members of the Conservatives opposing. It has now been announced that inquiries conducted under the Act will be held in private.]

Real Business in Committees

As stated earlier in this report the committees are doing the real business this session and the supporters of the United Farmers may well be proud of the part taken by their representatives in examining the various questions being considered. There is no harder working nor more capable member than Capt. J. T. Shaw of Alberta, who continues to give evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the people in his fearless and painstaking examination of witnesses appearing before the Committee on the Civil Service of Canada and that on Banking. He is the outstanding member of the former committee and as well finds time to make many excellent speeches in the House.

On the Banking Committee the United Farmers are to the front. Messrs. Irvine, Alberta; Spencer, Alberta; Coote, Alberta; Good, Ontario, and Kellner, Alberta, being particularly industrious.

On the Special Committee examining into Agricultural Conditions are finds Messrs. Gardiner, Alberta; Sales, Saskatchewan; Milne, Manitoba, and Caldwell, New Brunswick, doing splendid work. The chairman of this committee, Mr. Andrew McMaster, is once again demonstrating his remarkable breadth of view and deep sympathy with agriculture. One could not desire a fairer or more earnest chairman.

The Committee on Mines and Minerals investigating the fuel supply of Canada in an endeavor to secure an all Canadian supply has a difficult task. At this time we are rapidly approaching a crisis in which the railways must be dealt with. The outcome is difficult to forecast, but again the United Farmer members are

(Continued on page 12)

SERVICE

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN McFARLAND, President and Managing Director.

C. M. HALL, Assistant Manager.

TANNING

Horse or cattle hides, tanned for robes, unlined ..... $7.50 to $9.00
Tanned and made to complete robes.
Write for sample of lining $16.00
Long Coats $23.00
Short Coats $21.00
Rough Hides to Oak Tanned Harness Leather, green weight, per lb. ..... 18c.
REMEMBER—At above prices you receive the best in Workmanship and finish. Be sure of making shipment to

ALBERTA ROBE & TANNING CO.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED)
409 Sixth Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN IN EDMONTON MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable

U. F. A. MEMBERS
Send their Watch Repairs to
CHAUNCEY
"Best Watch Repairing in Alberta"

H. H. CHAUNCEY, LTD.
Jewellers Calgary

CREAM SHIPPERS

For Complete Satisfaction try

SIMPSON'S CREAMERY
CALGARY
Kenneth E. Simpson Limited
Tags and Stickers on Request.

Credit Inquiry Arouses Widespread Public Interest

World Building to New War Made Inevitable by Present System, Says Major Douglas

Public interest in the subject of credit reform has been greatly stimulated throughout the Dominion by the evidence presented before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Commerce, during the course of the Irvine inquiry into the "basis, function and control of financial credit." The need for reform is increasingly recognized.

Among the witnesses called since the last issue went to press are Major C. H. Douglas, Professor Irving Fisher of the University of Yale, Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sir Adam Shortt, and others. Major Douglas opened by subjecting to detailed criticism a pamphlet recently issued by the Canadian Bankers' Association, and widely distributed throughout the Dominion, especially among farmers.

An Expensive System

The inquiry has aroused much comment in the press. "One thing very clear," says the Morning Albertan, "is that the bankers did not put up a very good case for the continuation of the present credit system. The public in general is not inclined to be ruthless to the banks. But bankers did not meet the arguments of the reformers. The present system of pledging the public credit to private dealers in financial credit is obviously calculated to become very expensive business for Canada. It has to be paid eventually in goods and services, practically entirely in the products of Canadian industry applied to Canadian resources."

The Calgary Herald calls for the fullest inquiry into the proposals advanced by Major Douglas, while the Ottawa Citizen is giving consistent support to the work of those members of the committee of whom a number of U. F. A. representatives and W. C. Good, a United Farmer member for the Ontario constituency of Brant, are the most active, who are insisting that fundamental questions shall be dealt with. Toronto Saturday Night, while actively defending the position taken by the bankers who have contended that the present system cannot be improved upon, and ridiculing reform proposals, declares, "Progressives and Labor members of the House, of whom there are several on the committee, have made old-time bankers like Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Sir John Aird sit up in astonishment."

Alternate inflation and deflation, which Prof. Fisher considered unavoidable so long as certain reforms which he advocated are not adopted, are, he said, "the same kind of economic evil as robbery is." He quoted Professor King of the National Council of Economic Research to the effect that the actual amount of wealth which had been "unjustly transferred" through the change in the purchasing power of the dollar during the war and post-war period, was more than $40,000,000,000 in the United States alone.

"If there had been a $40,000,000,000 robbery," Professor King had declared, "which would have amounted to the same thing, the people in the United States could have been considerably excited over it, but this picking of the pockets has been so slyly done that all that the person who has lost can see is that in a vague way he can identify the class that has got it, and he naturally accuses that class of having intended to steal it, whereas as a matter of fact it is an inanimate object, the dollar, or the price level, which has done the stealing."

Banks Caused Reduced Prices

In direct contradiction of the evidence given by at least one of the prominent bankers who had appeared before the committee, Professor Fisher asserted that the effect of the restriction of credits by the banks in 1920 was "to reduce prices."

Prof. Fisher advocated the "stabilization of the dollar" in accordance with a definite plan, but, as Mr. Garland indicates elsewhere in this issue, in a Parliamentary letter, did not deal with the broader question of the equitable and rational distribution of purchasing power. This was the subject of Major Douglas' evidence.

Douglas Gives Evidence

The complete statement of the case for credit reform as presented by Major Douglas cannot be given in the space available here. Briefly, he contended that control of credit is control of industry; that gold is not the basis of credit; that the primary essential of currency and credit is that these shall provide for the maximum distribution of goods and services required by the community; that the amount of bank deposits constitutes a smoke screen to hide the major operation of the banks, and that the interests of the banks under the present system are counter to the interests of the people. He expressed the opinion that "farming in particular is a case for the use of public credit."

Wage Reductions No Remedy

Discussing the condition of agriculture in Great Britain, he showed that the farmers there are confronted by a problem similar in many respects to the Canadian farmers' problem. While the farmer is not doing well, the laborer is unable to live on the wages he receives, and yet, "the price of the product to the consumer is still quite high." The reduction of wages in industry would be no solution at all, he said, and gave his reasons.

"There is," he said, "another and extremely important aspect of this subject, and that is the growing imminence of another great war. There has been during the past two or three years a steady grouping of forces for another cataclysm, and at the back of that grouping, that threat has a very simple cause. I do not suggest that there are not subsidiary reasons, but this reason is quite sufficient to explain it . . . . the necessity for the capture of the commercial markets."

The Background of the Picture.

The so-called political reasons for war, he said, could be traced back to economic reasons, the position being "very much as if a man had had $10 stolen from him, and will have a fight because he is angry. If you take it a little further back, it is because he had $10 stolen from him.

"That, again, is the background of this picture . . . . There is no difficulty whatever in producing as much of any given thing as you want. There is practically no demand which cannot be met if you are prepared to back that demand with what is called 'effective demand.' On the other side, it is quite obvious that there is an enormous unfilled demand. You have on the one side the producer of all sorts straining to produce—and there is an unemployment problem, which means that he is not allowed to produce—and on the other side we have the consumer who says he is not allowed to consume, and these things are common practically to every country. Something stands in between this power to produce and this need to be filled. It stands in the form that we see, in the difficulty of the laborer, the farmer and the consumer. You have the farmer who wants to farm. You have the laborer who wants to work and who wants to live, and who wants a higher standard of life. You have all these things, and they cannot get together. Something stands in between this thing and that thing, and they cannot get together, and I think we are irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the thing that stands in between is finance, the financial system."

Major Douglas made it clear throughout his evidence that it was "the system, and not the banker," that was under attack. He outlined definite proposals for the elimination of present evils; with these proposals many readers of "The U.F.A." are now familiar.

WILL DISCUSS CANADIAN CREDIT INQUIRY.

"Credit Power," a monthly financial review published in the interests of credit reform, will discuss the Ottawa inquiry at considerable length in forthcoming issues. Subscriptions to this paper, $1.50 per annum, may be forwarded through Central Office.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S PAGE

(Continued from page 6)

hurst, Rockwood; Mr. Dench, Harmattan; A. M. Nisbet, Nisbet; and a representative of the new Sundre Local. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., is secretary.

Each Local appoints a canvassing committee, and meetings are being arranged to discuss the general scheme of co-operative marketing and create interest in the association.

APPROVE STAND OF MEMBER

Millerfield Local recently passed a resolution expressing hearty approval of the stand taken by their representative, E. J. Garland, during the debate on immigration estimates, verifying his statements with regard to financial distress in the Province.

PRESENTATION TO SECRETARY

At a meeting of the Westlock Local held lately, A. R. Brown was presented with a gold watch by the members, in recognition of his services as secretary, from the organization of the Local until this year.

EDITORIAL.

(Continued from page 3)

The U. F. A. members of the Alberta Legislature voted down by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the prohibition of the importation of oleomargarine.

U. F. A. members could consistently take no other course. Prohibition of importation is the highest form of protection. If a farmer who has been asking for reduction or removal of the protective tariff on agricultural implements

and other commodities is willing to commit himself to a tariff on any farm product, he gives his case away. Hellyers must, and his arguments, based solely on fear, into the hands of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

* * *

The revision of the Bank Act should be completed during the next session of Parliament. The Committee on Banking and Commerce has not yet met, but it may in some weeks before it is ready to report. The Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions has not yet reported, and a number of important reports including the report on Unemployment and the report on the Civil Service, are still to be presented. As the debate on the budget has not yet begun, it is unlikely that any legislation of the Bank Act cannot be given the attention which its importance should command in the House.

* * *

There has been diversion during the last two months from the antiquated system of Parliament to the work of the investigating committees. This is as it should be. These important work of examining witnesses being carried on in camera. It has been as a rule at the public number who after hearing what is said, would be most capable person.

* * *

Where seeding is about completed and other conditions throughout the main part of Alberta are favorable.

* * *

Premier Brownlee of Saskatchewan agrees with Mr. Fielding's statement that tariff stability has been reached on the present basis. If that be upon which Western Alberta is. The Premier also agrees the Maritime and Ontario that some other grain growing areas would be built up on a tariff basis which may be built up on a tariff basis which may be built up on a tariff basis which may

C P R Will Re-write Land Contracts on Amortization Plan

Grain Trade Inquiry

In response to the recommendation of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Conditions, the Federal Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the grain trade. The Commission, it is stated, will inquire into all aspects of the grain trade, including the inspection in and out of country, terminal and private elevators, weighing, grading and mixing and all other controversial matters.

Justice Turgeon of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan is chairman of the Commission, and the other members are Dean Rutherford of the faculty of agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, and James O. Scott of Quebec, who is regarded as an authority on agricultural questions. W. J. Deachman of Calgary is secretary of the Commission.

The Government announced that the appointment of a Commission representing different branches of the grain trade had been originally intended, but that it was believed better results would be obtained if the personnel of the Commission were divorced from the commercial end of the trade.

MEETINGS IN LACOMBE DISTRICT

A series of meetings in the Lacombe district board addresses by C. H. Harris, of the Central Executive, recently.

The meetings were arranged by A. C. Johnstone, president of the Lacombe Provincial Constituency Association, who states that H. Higginbotham, who took Mr. Harris' place at the two first meetings, explained in an able manner what the U. F. A. has done, what it is doing, and what it stands ready to undertake for its members at all times.

Mr. Harris' first meeting was at Lochhart, where, in spite of stormy weather, about sixty persons attended. Mr. Harris' forceful exposition of the work of the organization was followed by motion pictures, and a brief address by Mr. Johnstone on the urgent need for co-operation among farmers in the marketing of their farm products.

The same program was carried through at eight other Locals, in addition to a meeting at Wetting school, where a new Local was organized. All the meetings were well attended, and at many points new members signed the roll at the conclusion of the addresses.

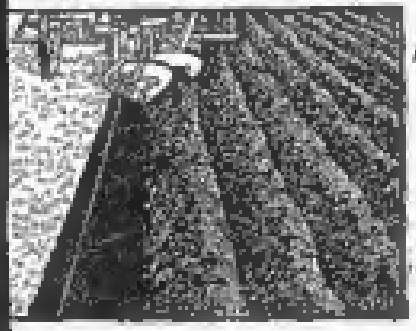
COMPULSORY GRADING OF ALL FIELD SEEDS

The Seed Control Act of 1921, now in force, providing for the compulsory grading only of timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seeds under the grade names Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Rejected. Rejected seed is prohibited from sale either by dealers or farmers. Bill 12, which has received second reading in the House of Commons, extends the principles of the old act to the compulsory grading of all kinds of grass and clover seeds, flax, sorghum, millet, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, sunflower, field peas, field beans and vetches, makes provision so that other kinds of seeds may be included by regulation, and provides further for the optional grading for commerce of field root and garden vegetable seeds. Farmers selling seed on their own premises will not be required to grade seed grain, but will be required to sell grass and clover seeds that have been tested and graded on the basis of the control sample, which sample must be consistent with the seed that is sold. The new act aims to leave a great deal of the technical matters to be adjusted by regulations recommended by an advisory board.

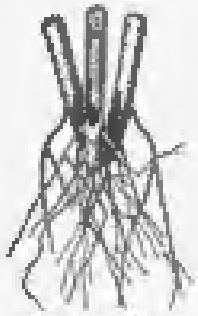
TO BE EXHIBITED IN BRITAIN.

The grade shorthorn steer bred at the University, which won championships at Toronto and Guelph livestock shows last winter, and was one of the three that won the Prince of Wales special, has been shipped to England by private purchasers for exhibit purposes.

EXTERMINATE the Wheat Stem Saw Fly by Plowing down the Stubble Before June 6th



The surest protection for your wheat crops against the Wheat Stem Saw-Fly is to plow down all infested stubble before June 6th. This will destroy the grubs which overwinter in the stubble.



Grub overwintering in stubble.

Turn the furrows upside down so that there is no overlapping edge, and plow not less than five inches deep. Pack the spring plowing. Winter snow will pack the autumn plowing.

The object of these operations is to prevent the insects forcing their way to the surface, emerging, and thus infesting the new crop. Write for literature on the control of this important pest.

Adult Saw Fly. Length 1/2 in. Present from early June to Mid-July.

Dominion Department of Agriculture

Arthur Gibson,
Dominion Entomologist

Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects, Entomological Branch, Ottawa.

H. Criddle, Treesbank, Man. K. M. King, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANT BETTER BREAD? USE WHITE STAR YEAST CAKES

Fielding Asks Power to Negotiate Trade Treaty With United States

Would Seek Reciprocal Reductions in Tariff on Cattle, Grain and Other Products—No Important Changes Announced in Speech

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

How far short of the pledges given to the public by the Liberal party the Fielding tariff falls will be made clear by a reading of the resolution printed below. This resolution was adopted by the Liberal party convention in 1919, and the party was pledged to bring its provisions into effect. Mr. Fielding was not present at the convention, and has publicly stated that he is not bound by the party's tariff resolution. The resolution read as follows:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance:

"First: Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people;

"Second: Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

"That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net-twines and fisherman's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

"That a revision downward of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

"That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff.

"And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

The adoption of a clause in the Customs Act which would authorize any Canadian Minister to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the United States with a view to the drafting of a commercial agreement between the two countries, was proposed by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech in the House of Commons on May 10th. Mr. Fielding proposed further that if the President of the United States, under authority of the United States tariff act of 1922, determined to reduce by 50 per cent. the duties on cattle, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay and fish, the Canadian Government should be authorized to make "such reductions of duties on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States as may be deemed reasonable by way of compensation."

Meagre Reduction in British Preference.

These were the only announcements in the budget speech indicating the possibility of any important change in the tariff. A meagre reduction in the British preference, by way of a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty now paid on commodities entering Canada direct by ocean or river ports, was announced. Few of the changes in the tariff materially affect the industry of agriculture, and few are for the benefit of consumers as a whole. The minister stated that no change in the income tax would be made at present. If any change should be made it will be provided for in a later bill. While the minister did not indicate the character which any proposed change might take, the opinion is expressed in Ottawa correspondence, that the income tax might be applied to "smaller incomes" than those upon which it is now levied. Mr. Fielding stated that one of Canada's present needs is "tariff stability."

Republicans Unsympathetic

In the United States the first reaction of the Republican party to the reciprocity proposal has been a hostile one, and a Washington correspondent states that any attempt to carry it into effect will be opposed by the farm bloc. Doubt that President Harding has power to make tariff reductions of the character suggested by Mr. Fielding has also been expressed in the United States.

Farmers May Move Amendment.

While no definite information has been received as this issue goes to press, it is understood that the farmer representatives in the House of Commons will move an amendment, declaring against the principle of protection contained in Mr. Fielding's proposals. The reductions as announced are considered extremely unsatisfactory.

Canada's Debt $304,369,896.

The minister announced a surplus over ordinary expenditures (and not including railways), of $61,825,000, and over ordinary capital and special expenditures of $37,500,000. Advances to Government railways and ships of $98,250,730 (less an amount of $8,000,000 received from the British Government on exchange account), converts this surplus into a net addition to the public debt of $49,292,896. Mr. Fielding expects a surplus in 1923 over all expenditures except railways of $14,160,000, but with probable railway deficits of $7,500,000, there will still be a heavy debit balance. Canada's public debt at the end of the fiscal year just closed totalled $356,969,826.

Lower Sugar Duties.

The budget provides for the collection of a sales tax at the source of production, of 6 per cent; for a reduction in sugar duties of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar and 40 cents per hundred pounds on raw sugar, (an estimated saving of $2,500,000 to consumers); for a reduction in the cigarette tax to the old rate; for a tax on carbonic acid gas to replace the old tax on "soft drinks"; for the free admission of raisins and dried currants under the preferential tariff, and an increase under the general tariff (this is to allow of a preference being given to Australia); Excise duties on beet sugar are dropped.

A bounty will be paid on hemp grown in Canada used in the manufacture of yarn or twine, or in the manufacture of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine. A bounty will also be paid on copper in bars or rods. The bounty on linen thread is allowed to lapse.

Stumping Machines.

The tariff on stumping machines is reduced to the same rate as "other agricultural implements"—5 per cent. preferential tariff, 12 per cent. intermediate tariff, and 15 per cent. general tariff.

Provision is made for the free importation of lignite coal, anthracite being already on the free list. Boots especially manufactured for the use of cripples are placed on the free list.

The maximum rate of the tax on cheques, notes and bills of exchange is reduced from $2 to $1 each.

A change is also made in the system of bounty granted on crude petroleum, as it was felt that Western Canada was approaching an era of large scale production. A bounty on all oil produced in Canada, said the Minister, would now mean a very heavy burden.

The free entry of well-drilling machinery is extended to "parts thereof." Artificial silk yarns or filaments are made dutiable at 10 per cent. preferential tariff, 12 per cent. intermediate tariff, and 15 per cent. general tariff. All manufactures of artificial silk are made dutiable at the same rate as real silk.

WISH TO HEAR SAPIRO.

The following resolution was recently adopted by Mapleton Local:

"In view of the general dissatisfaction with the present method of marketing our wheat, and the many plans that have been suggested,

"Therefore be it resolved that this Local urge the Central Office to invite Mr. Aaron Sapiro to address some representative gathering of farmers of the Western Provinces on the matter of co-operative marketing of grain."

SIGNIFICANCE OF U. F. A. SUNDAY

(Continued from page 5)

...nomic-statistic. He is pre-democratic.

Real democracy and co-operation are not one, but they are inseparable. Democracy cannot be established or maintained except through co-operation. A social system based on competition engenders conflict between individuals, classes and nations. We see this exemplified everywhere in the raging conflict that is world-wide and irrepressible. This conflict can be repressed only by establishing the true social law. Christ understood this and taught the true law, and upheld the ideals of democracy. What could be more expressive of the true ideal of democracy, and the true function of democratic leadership than: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant?"

Again, what more fully expresses the true spirit of co-operation than: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise?" Competitive barbarism engenders strife, blackwings, hatred, etc. True co-operation will grow into friendship and ripen into love. "These things I command you, that ye love one another. If the world (barbarism) hates you, ye know it hated me before it hated you."

Christ did not go into details in regard to social reconstruction, but many of His sayings prove conclusively that He had a clear understanding of the underlying principles of that process. After all, these principles are eternal and of primary importance, and while details will change as conditions change, it is up to us to work them out.

[Reference to arrangements for the observance of U. F. A. Sunday is made on the Provincial Secretary's page.]

U.F.A. Legal Department

RIGHT TO USE ROAD

Question: A deep coulee runs between the farms of A, B and C and their market town. The road from C's place was the easiest to make, so A and B verbally agreed to put all their work on C's road and bridge, C arranging to allow A and B to use the trail that runs through his land. Can C's widow close the trail and force A and B to go over a mile out of their way? They have used this road for nearly sixteen years. The municipality are unable to make another road at present from A's or B's farm.

Answer: An act was passed in 1903 providing that mere usage should not establish a right to any road. In this case it appears there was no written agreement, but merely a verbal agreement with no consideration to support it, so that it seems to have been a mere license at the will of the person who gave it and revokable at any time at the wish of C or the subsequent owner of the land. If the road and bridge referred to, which A and B helped to build, were on C's land, and not merely the public road convenient to C, and if there was work done and money expended by A and B, there would be some consideration for the use of the trail, but apparently the work was done on the public road.

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F. A.", Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

LAND AND LEASES.

CHILLIWACK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IS essentially a community of homes. People like to live here because of the mild climate, the assurance of results for labor done and the absence of such drawbacks as drouths or crop failures from any cause. Our people engage in fruit growing, dairying, poultry farming and other lines of mixed farming. If you are thinking of making a change tell us about yourself and we will tell you frankly whether you should come here or stay where you are. Be sure to give full particulars of your circumstances in first letter.—The Home-Makers, Ltd.

ALFALFA LAND.

In the famous Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full particulars to

THE IRRIGATION COUNCIL,
127 Provincial Building,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

B. C. FRESH FRUITS

LOGANBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPberries, Blackberries, and all other B.C. fresh fruits in season at attractive prices direct to you, from Chilliwack, B. C. Write for price list early. Quality Fruit Farms.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SEVEN FOOT TAMARAC POSTS (ROUND) three to five inches top, 7½ cents each, f.o.b. Cherhill.—D. H. Glass, Secretary Cherhill Local, Cherhill, Alta.

It will help to any you see it in "The U.F.A."

BLACK LEG

90% PROTECTION PER LIFE

from one vaccination with Cutter's Liquid or Solid Blackleg Aggressin. Also Spotty cole. Cutter's Solid Aggressin ferments and acts just like Blackleg kill bacteria. If Cutter's Aggressin is unprocurable locally, write

The Cutter Laboratory
"The Laboratory that Knows How"
Berkeley (U.S.A.) California

P.S.—Old Style Pasteur and 7-8 Vaccines still made for those who prefer them.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BRED TO LAY BUFF ORPINGTONS. HAVE been under Government supervision for 5 years. Eggs from selected pen of real producers, $1.00 for 15. Mrs. F. C. Lowe, Nanton, Alta.

BABY CHICKS FROM QUEEN HATCHERY —Now booking orders for baby chicks: Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Anconas and White Leghorns. Heavy egg strain. Safe arrival and point Alberta. Write for large catalog. Queen Hatchery, 36 Cordova W., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAVY LAYING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—Better stock—Better value—White Rocks, "Lady Ella," (242 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (230 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for $1.00; 30 for $1.75. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Higginbotham, 341 Third St. N.W., Calgary.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. 15, $1.25; 100, $5.00. John Haigh, Innisfail, Alta.

EGGS FOR SETTING FROM R.C. BROWN Leghorns, $1.50 for 15. A. McCready, Erskine, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, ROSE Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Wyandotte. Eggs $1.50 setting; postpaid. Bronze Turkeys, African Geese. Eggs 25c each prepaid.—Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE—PULlets raised from eggs purchased from Prof. Hearmer's egg-laying strain of Ringdom mated with cockerel raised from eggs purchased from the Government Farm, Lethbridge. Price $1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.—M. S. Weatherhead, Woodhouse, Alta.

SPECKLED SUSSEX, GOOD WINTER LAYers; excellent table birds. Pens include Calgary prize winners. Hatching Eggs, $2.50 to $5.00 per setting. Also some good cockerels.—Watts, 2017 1st Street West, Calgary.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL contests winning strain. Best in the West. $2.00 setting. John Watson, Crossdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, DURing May. 15, $1.25.—R. Johnston, Chaffgate, Alta.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Will you pay 15c. each for eggs laid by $15 apiece hens mated to two champion males? Write for trapnest pedigree, wire, guarantee, etc. Orders filled in rotation. Caerleon Ranch, Box 188, Nanton, Alta.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH Pigs, March, April, May farrows, from matured stock. Nothing but the choice sold. $17.50 each, any amount. John N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta.

YORKSHIRES OCT. BOARS, GILTS BRED or open, April weanlings. Also Red Polled Bull Calves. M. J. Brown & Son, Milner, Alta.

100 TAMWORTH PIGS (WEANED) FOR breeding or feeding, for sale. W. H. Lyle, Gleichen, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOODYEAR RAIN COATS FOR MEN, WOmen, children at wholesale. Send for cloth samples, style cuts, prices. Columbia Sales Agency, 142 Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.

FORDSON FOR SALE, GOOD RUNNING order, $325.00, f.o.b. Craigmyle, or will trade for value in weaned pigs.—Box 94, Craigmyle, Alta.

HEALTH

Dr. C. E. Messenger
CHIROPRACTOR
Chronic Cases a Specialty
X-Ray Laboratory in Office
Third Floor, Lesson-Linsdale Block
CALGARY

CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanitarium Book
Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM
3825 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LEGAL.

A. T. MODE
Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public
MONEY TO LOAN
209-211 Kitchen Block, 10168 Street
EDMONTON

Woods, Sherry, Collisson & Field
Woods, Sherry, Macalister & Craig
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
S. B. Woods, K.C.; J. C. Sherry; J. T. J. Collisson; S. W. Field, K.C.; J. Macalister; W. D. Craig; and J. D. O. Mothersill.
Ninth Floor, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton

W. H. SELLAR
Barrister and Solicitor
218a 8TH AVENUE W., CALGARY
Phone M7408 Res. W1788

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries, 307 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring accuracy and prompt service.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

McCANNEL BROS. & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Audits Systems Investigations
Calgary - 217 Dominion Bank Bldg.
Phone M3778
Edmonton - - 310 McLeod Bldg.
Phone 6378

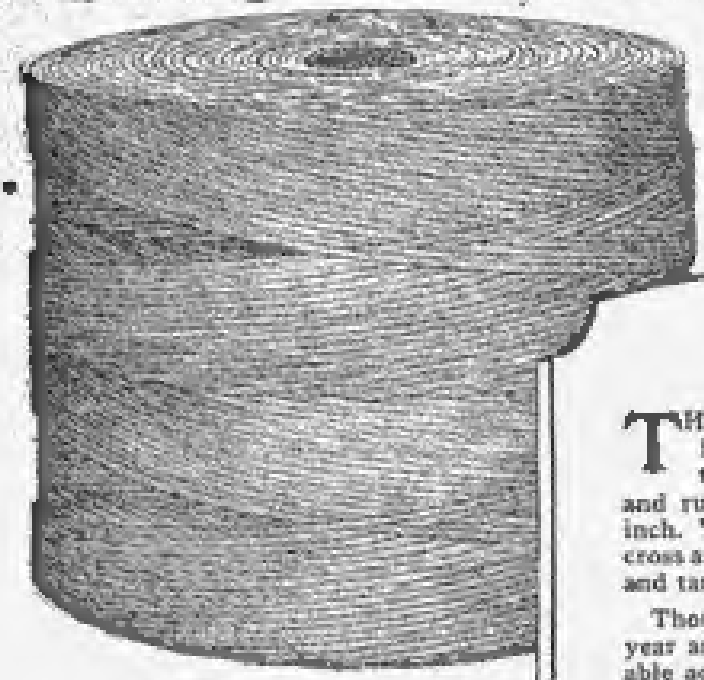
Send Your Broken Glasses Here

Send the pieces. Let us examine your eyes for new glasses. If interested in Goggles, Field Glasses, Microscopes or Artificial Eyes, write us.
Dept. 16, ALBERTA OPTICAL Co. Ltd.
138 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

HORSEHAIR

We will pay 30c per lb., delivered in Calgary, for any quantity Mane and Tail Horsehair.
J. B. LOVE
208 FOURTH ST. EAST, CALGARY

BRANTFORD Big Ball



THE winding of the new Brantford Big Ball is a great feature, being wound all one way and runs out perfectly to the last inch. You will note that there is no cross angling loose cover to collapse and tangle on the finish of the ball.

Thousands of farmers used it last year and vouch for its many desirable advantages.

When you buy Brantford Binder Twine you buy from a strictly all-Canadian Company, and your money remains in Canada. The Fordney Tariff keeps Canadian agricultural products out of the neighboring market to the disadvantage of the Canadian farmer, who is forced to seek more distant markets. It is not likely that the farmers of Canada will give preference to imported Binder Twine over the only strictly Canadian-made Brantford Twine, which is of the highest standard of quality and fully guaranteed.

Brantford Twine is made by a strictly all-Canadian Company, operated and controlled by Canadian capital, independent, unfettered, free from any combine, unprotected by any Tariff, and in open competition with the world.

The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited

Brantford, Ontario — Winnipeg, Manitoba

Binder Twine

The Only All Canadian Twine

AVENUE PRESS, CALGARY